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NEWS	4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
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NEWS	12	AUG 02	CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan Patent Office Classifications
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Aug 2004  VOL 141 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Aug 2004  (20040802/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


=> s taxane or taxol
          1971 TAXANE
          2191 TAXANES
          3040 TAXANE
                 (TAXANE OR TAXANES)
          6362 TAXOL
            38 TAXOLS
          6365 TAXOL
                 (TAXOL OR TAXOLS)
L1        8488 TAXANE OR TAXOL

=> s l1 and isolat?
        997520 ISOLAT?
L2        1008 L1 AND ISOLAT?

=> s l2 and (polyethyleneimine-bonded silica or PBS)
          3166 POLYETHYLENEIMINE
           154 POLYETHYLENEIMINES
          3224 POLYETHYLENEIMINE
                 (POLYETHYLENEIMINE OR POLYETHYLENEIMINES)
        156131 BONDED
             1 BONDEDS
        156131 BONDED
                 (BONDED OR BONDEDS)
        442280 SILICA
          3362 SILICAS
        442634 SILICA
                 (SILICA OR SILICAS)
             0 POLYETHYLENEIMINE-BONDED SILICA
                 (POLYETHYLENEIMINE(W)BONDED(W)SILICA)
         13763 PBS
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            5 PBSES
        13768 PBS
                (PBS OR PBSES)
L3          0 L2 AND (POLYETHYLENEIMINE-BONDED SILICA OR PBS)

=> s l2 and resin
       540080 RESIN
       366357 RESINS
       665707 RESIN
                (RESIN OR RESINS)
L4         10 L2 AND RESIN

=> s l2 and PBS
        13763 PBS
            5 PBSES
        13768 PBS
                (PBS OR PBSES)
L5          0 L2 AND PBS

=> d l4 ibib hitstr abs 1-10

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:539962  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:85774
TITLE:                    Extractive process for the isolation and
                          purification of paclitaxel from Taxus species
INVENTOR(S):              Bui-Khac, Trung; Potier, Michel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Chaichem Pharmaceuticals International, Can.
SOURCE:                   U.S., 16 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 6759539            B1    20040706    US 2003-375474          20030227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2003-375474          20030227
AB   A process for isolating and purifying paclitaxel from a natural
     resource of taxanes (e.g., Taxus brownii) comprises: (a) washing
     a raw material comprising paclitaxel with water in order to remove soluble
     impurities from the raw material; (b) extracting with an organic solvent a wet
raw
     material comprising paclitaxel; (c) contacting the wet raw material with a
     salt to obtain a biomass by precipitation, isolation, and drying; (d)
     removing resin and natural pigments from the dried biomass by
     dissolving the biomass in acetone or an acetone-hexane mixture, and adding
     at least one polar solvent until a paclitaxel-enriched oil phase is
     obtained; and (e) chromatog. purifying the paclitaxel-enriched oil phase
     in a volatile solvent to obtain a purified solution, followed by
crystallization
REFERENCE COUNT:          68    THERE ARE 68 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:552358  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:78011
TITLE:                    Process for extracting taxol from culture
                          filtrate of Taxus cell
```

INVENTOR(S): Wang, Guoliang; Luo, Xuelan; Xie, Weiquan; Huang, Qiaoming; Hou, Songsheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Meiyan Bio-Engineering Inst., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1305999	A	20010801	CN 2001-107410	20010103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2001-107410 20010103

AB The process comprises adsorbing **taxol**-containing culture liquid of Taxus cell with adsorbent (such as macroporous **resin** S-8, Ab-8, X-5, XAD-4, D4020, NKA-9, or LD605) at pH 5.5-6.5 and eluting with methanol or ethanol.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:526064 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:111949
TITLE: Production of **taxol** and **taxanes**
INVENTOR(S): Chang, Ching-Jer; Tong, Xiao-Jie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Purdue Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001051476	A2	20010719	WO 2001-US786	20010110
WO 2001051476	A3	20020117		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1254128	A2	20021106	EP 2001-901950	20010110
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003519504	T2	20030624	JP 2001-551858	20010110
US 2003013899	A1	20030116	US 2002-193664	20020710

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-175837P P 20000113
WO 2001-US786 W 20010110

AB A high yield, economical process for purifying **taxanes** from yew biomass is disclosed. The process does not require initial liquid:liquid portioning of the crude extract to sep. highly polar substances. The organic solvent extract of the biomass is adsorbed onto and selectively desorbed from an adsorption **resin** to provide a **taxane** enriched eluate. Substantially pure individual **taxanes** may be further **isolated** from the eluate by hydrophobic-interaction chromatog. Methanol extract of Yew biomas obtained from 500 g Taxus media and enriched

in **taxol**/cephalomannine was chromatographed on a styrene/divinyl benzene copolymer and fractions containing cephalomannine, **taxol**, &-epi-**taxol**, and 10-deacetyltaxol were collected. The **taxol** containing fraction was further purified by crystallization from a hexane/acetone solution to yield 65 mg of 99.8% pure **taxol**.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:911236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:61514
TITLE: Process for extraction and purification of paclitaxel from natural sources
INVENTOR(S): Bui-Khac, Trung; Dupuis, Nicolas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chaichem Pharmaceuticals International, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2000078741	A2	20001228	WO 2000-CA619		20000525
WO 2000078741	A3	20010517			
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
EP 1194423	A2	20020410	EP 2000-938356		20000525
EP 1194423	B1	20030108			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
AT 230736	E	20030115	AT 2000-938356		20000525
JP 2003502414	T2	20030121	JP 2001-504907		20000525
ES 2191628	T3	20030916	ES 2000-938356		20000525
US 6452024	B1	20020917	US 2000-580362		20000526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1999-2275980	A	19990622
			CA 2000-2299149	A	20000222
			WO 2000-CA619	W	20000525

AB A process for the extraction and purification of paclitaxel from a natural source of **taxanes** is described.. This process comprises the following steps: extraction with an organic solvent, a raw material comprising paclitaxel from the natural source of **taxanes**; treatment of the raw material with a base or an acid to obtain a biomass by precipitation, **isolation** of the biomass and drying; percolorizing the **isolated** biomass by removing **resin** and natural pigments present, dissolving the biomass in acetone and then adding at least 1 non-polar solvent until a paclitaxel-enriched oily phase is obtained; treatment with a base or an acid the biomass contained in the paclitaxel-enriched oily phase recovered in the preceding step to obtain another biomass by precipitation, **isolation** of the other biomass and drying it; chromatog. purifying at least once a solution of the **isolated** other biomass obtained in the preceding step in a volatile solvent, and crystallizing the purified solution obtained by chromatog.

This process comprises a limited number of steps and allows, after filtration and drying, to obtain a mixture of paclitaxel crystals consisting of about 53% of crystals having a purity >99%, about 22% of crystals having a purity >98%, and about 23% of crystals having a purity >92%.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:788353 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:2818
TITLE: Fluidized **resin** apparatus and technology for recovering **taxol**
INVENTOR(S): Yuan, Yingjin; Zhao, Lingyun; Yang, Jun; Hu, Guowu; Miao, Zhiqi; Wu, Songhai
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tianjin Univ., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1166488	A	19971203	CN 1997-104453	19970606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1997-104453	19970606

AB **Taxol** in Taxus culture broth or cell extract is **isolated** by the fluidized **resin** method and apparatus The apparatus consists of storing pot, pump, **resin** exchange column, force pump, and separator pot. The separator pot is connected with **resin** exchange column at both ends, and one lower end of the **resin** exchange column with pump, and another lower end with force pump. The **resin** is selected from strongly anionic ion exchangers or a mixture of anionic and cationic ion exchangers. It is kept as a fluid state to maximize the purification The pH of material solution is regulated to 1-6 with acetic acid, HCl, or other non-oxidative acid.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:670144 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:291260
TITLE: **Isolation** and purification of paclitaxel and other related **taxanes** by industrial preparative low pressure chromatography on a polymeric **resin** column
INVENTOR(S): Liu, Jian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 508037 (NB) Inc., Can.
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp. CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5969165	A	19991019	US 1999-226192	19990107
EP 1018510	A1	20000712	EP 1999-126036	19991227
EP 1018510	B1	20040303		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 260908	E	20040315	AT 1999-126036	19991227
NO 2000000070	A	20000710	NO 2000-70	20000106

JP 2000204090	A2	20000725	JP 2000-798	20000106
IN 186600	A	20011006	IN 2000-CA7	20000106
RU 2201788	C2	20030410	RU 2000-100420	20000106
ZA 2000000036	A	20000712	ZA 2000-36	20000107
CN 1266059	A	20000913	CN 2000-102118	20000107
NZ 502204	A	20010629	NZ 2000-502204	20000107
BR 2000000884	A	20010821	BR 2000-884	20000107
SG 87072	A1	20020319	SG 2000-86	20000107
AU 768026	B2	20031127	AU 2000-10145	20000107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-226192 A 19990107

AB The present invention relates to a high yield and high purity method for obtaining **taxane** analogs from a source containing **taxanes.** The method employs a polymeric **resin** membrane for separating the analogs under low pressure without the use of complex and expensive separation/purification steps currently provided in the art. Approx. 200 kg of dried needles and twigs of Taxus canadensis were extracted with 1000 L of methanol at 60° in an industrial multi-functional extractor for 5 h and then filtered. The raw materials were extracted with 700 L methanol at 55-60° for another 4 h and filtered. The filtrate was combined and mixed with 10 kg of activated carbon (5 %) and kept at room temperature for 1 h, then filtered to remove the activated carbon. The filtrate was then concentrated to .apprx.100 L under vacuum, then 300 L of water:dichloromethane (1:1) was added. The organic layer was collected and the aqueous solution was extracted two more times with 200 L of dichloromethane. The dichloromethane solution was combined and evaporated under vacuum to become a slurry form, then diluted with 20 L of acetone. The acetone solution was coated onto 20 Kg of Celite 545 and the coated material was air dried, then loaded onto the top of three low pressure industrial chromatog. columns. Each column was packed with 15 kg alumina to absorb flavonoids and lignans which were co-extracted from the source material. The columns were eluted with the solvent system hexane:acetone (start 100:0 and end at 45:55) at 10-15 psi with a flow rate at .apprx.150 mL/min. The fractions containing **taxanes** were collected and combined according to TLC results, and were then concentrated under vacuum to remove all solvents. The resulting material was dissolved in methanol and kept at room temperature overnight to yield needle-like crystals. The crystals were filtered and recrystd. from acetone to further yield white needle-like crystals identified as 13-acetyl-9-dihydrobaccatin III, having a purity of greater than 96% yield (148 g) (0.074% based on the raw material).

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:642705 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:25196
TITLE: Solid and Solution Phase Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Combinatorial Sarcodictyin Libraries
AUTHOR(S): Nicolaou, K. C.; Winssinger, N.; Vourloumis, D.; Ohshima, T.; Kim, S.; Pfefferkorn, J.; Xu, J.-Y.; Li, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and The Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1998), 120(42), 10814-10826
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Isolated** from certain species of soft corals, the sarcodictyins, eleutherobin, and eleuthosides have become important synthetic targets due the their novel mol. architectures, important biol. activities, and potential in medicine. Of particular interest is their **Taxol** -like mechanism of action involving disturbance of the tubulin-microtubule interplay resulting in tumor cell death. Their scarcity and biol. profile prompted us to initiate a program directed at exploring their chemical synthesis and chemical biol. Herein we report (a) the first total synthesis of sarcodictyins A and B by a combination of solution and solid-phase methods through the attachment of the common precursors on solid support, thus generating conjugates, followed by standard chemical manipulations; (b) the construction of a combinatorial library of sarcodictyins by solution and solid-phase chemical modifying the C-8 ester, C-15 ester, and C-4 ketal functionalities, and, therefore, producing analogs; (c) the tubulin polymerization properties of all members of the library; and (d) the cytotoxic actions of a selected number of these compds. against a number of tumor cells including **Taxol**-resistant lines. Several of the synthesized analogs were identified to be of equal or superior biol. activities as compared to the natural products, setting the stage for further developments in the field of cancer chemotherapy.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:330310 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:4950

TITLE: Synthesis of epothilones A and B in solid and solution phase

AUTHOR(S): Nicolaou, K. C.; Winssinger, N.; Pastor, J.; Ninkovic, S.; Sarabia, F.; He, Y.; Vourloumis, D.; Yang, Z.; Li, T.; Giannakakou, P.; Hamel, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chemistry, Skaggs Inst. Chem. Biology, Scripps Res. Inst., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SOURCE: Nature (London) (1997), 387(6630), 268-272
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

PUBLISHER: Macmillan Magazines

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 127:4950

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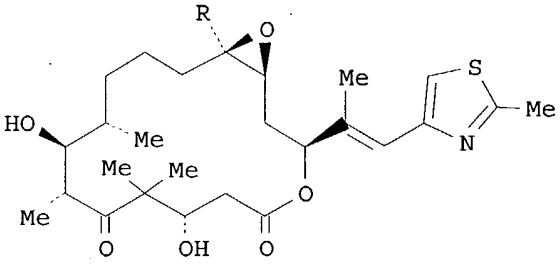

I

AB Epothilones A (I; R = H) and B (I: R = Me), two compds. that were recently **isolated** from myxobacterium Sorangium cellulosum strain 90, have

generated intense interest among chemists, biologists and clinicians owing to the structural complexity, unusual mechanism of interaction with microtubules and anticancer potential of these mols. Like **taxol** , they exhibit cytotoxicity against tumor cells by inducing microtubule assembly and stabilization, even in **taxol**-resistant cell lines. Following the structural elucidation of these mols. by X-ray crystallog. in 1996, several synthesis of epothilones A and B have been reported, indicative of the potential importance of these mols. in the cancer field. Here we report the first solid-phase synthesis of epothilone A, the total synthesis of epothilone B, and the generation of a small epothilone library. The solid-phase synthesis applied here to epothilone A could open up new possibilities in natural-product synthesis and, together with solution-phase synthesis of other epothilones, paves the way for the generation of large combinatorial libraries of these important mols. for biol. screening.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:217326 CAPLUS
TITLE: Enhancement of **taxol** production by in situ recovery of the product.
AUTHOR(S): Kwon, Chan; Kim, Yong Hwan; Yoo, Young Je
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemical Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 211th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, March 24-28 (1996), BIOT-169. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 62PIAJ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Taxol** is a promising anticancer drug which is **isolated** from the bark of the Pacific yew. Cell culture can be a cost-effective technol. to produce **taxol**, but produced **taxol** level in plant cell culture is very low, which is the main obstacle for com. application. In this study, enhancement of **taxol** production by in situ recovery of the product was investigated. When polymeric adsorbent(Amberlite XAD-4 **resin**) was added to the culture, the concns. of **taxane** compds., such as cephalomanin, deacetyl baccatin III as well as **taxol** increased. Using this method, **taxol** can be easily separated from the cultivation media as well as the production of **taxol** can be enhanced.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:200424 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:200424
TITLE: Method of using ion exchange media to increase antitumor **taxane** yields from Taxus brevifolia
INVENTOR(S): Carver, David R.; Prout, Timothy R.; Workman, Christopher T.; Henderson, Donia L.; Hughes, Charles L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NaPro BioTherapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5281727	A	19940125	US 1992-982391	19921127
CA 2149151	AA	19940609	CA 1993-2149151	19931124
CA 2149151	C	19990126		
WO 9412486	A1	19940609	WO 1993-US11463	19931124
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA, UZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9456788	A1	19940622	AU 1994-56788	19931124
AU 680220	B2	19970724		
EP 669917	A1	19950906	EP 1994-902403	19931124
EP 669917	B1	20000628		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 3048175	B2	20000605	JP 1994-513385	19931124
JP 08503708	T2	19960423		
AT 194139	E	20000715	AT 1994-902403	19931124
ES 2147570	T3	20000916	ES 1994-902403	19931124
ZA 9308842	A	19940802	ZA 1993-8842	19931126
IL 107775	A1	19970610	IL 1993-107775	19931126
CN 1107150	A	19950823	CN 1993-120553	19931127
CN 1053900	B	20000628		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-982391 A 19921127
WO 1993-US11463 W 19931124

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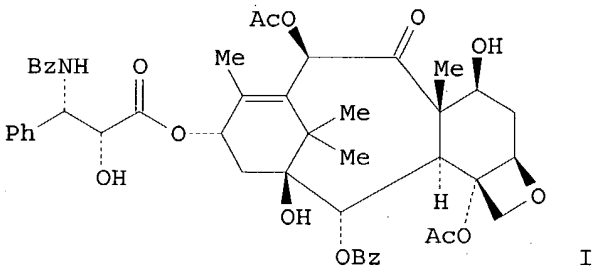

I

AB Disclosed is a method that uses an absorption column for the cleavage and recovery of **taxanes**, which are not normally detected as free **taxanes.** The method processes a first solution that contains standard detectable **taxanes** [e.g. **taxol** (I)] and other undetectable **taxane** compds. to generate a second solution that contains a higher percentage of detectable standard **taxane** than the first solution The first step of this method is loading a column having a first opening and a second opening with an ion exchange media. The next step is placing the first solution in the first opening of the column so that the first solution passes through the ion exchange media in the column and flows to the second opening. Thus, the **taxane** compds. are converted to standard **taxanes** by an ion exchange reaction and the second solution is formed. Then the next step is collecting, from the second opening of the column, the second solution and recovering from the second solution a larger percentage of standard **taxanes** than was detectable in the first solution The ion exchange media of the present solns. is an ion exchange **resin.** The ion exchange **resin** can be a mixture of an anion exchange **resin** and a cation exchange **resin** . The anion exchange **resin** is in the OH-form. The cation

exchange **resin** is in the H+ form. Preferably, the ion exchange **resin** is alumina.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	47.65	47.86

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-7.35	-7.35

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:10:47 ON 03 AUG 2004